WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1886.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF GLAD-STONE AT GLASGOW.

Coercion or Conciliation-The French Princes Will Be Expelled-No Autonomy for Cuba-Enormous Damage by Ficods-Pisheries Rewards.

and Mrs. Giadstone here to day was the signal for a great demonstration. Thousands of people had awaited at the station to greet them, and when they alighted from train and entered their car riage they were cheered, cheered, and heered again by the enthusiastic julyitude. Hengler's circus, in which Mr. Gladstone was announced to speak, was packed from stoor to dome. When the premier and his wife and Lady Aberdoon entered the beliding they met with hurri-canes of appliance. The audience sang, "Audi Lang Syne" and "He's a Jolly, Good

cause of appliance. The audience sang, "audi Lang Syne" and "He's a Jolly, Good Fellow."

Mr. Gladstone, upon rising, said he was confident that Glasgow would do true and solid liberal work at the coming elections. He would to-day deal with a portion of the great Irish question which had interto been introduced, namely, that portion which been introduced, namely, that portion which been introduced, namely, that portion which peculiarly affected Scotland. He would take his text from the famous Dr. Chaimera, who in 1818 referred to the impossibility of crashing the Irish people, and added that the "almighty army of kindness would be irresistible." [Cheers.] Those words, the speaker said, were words of high Christian wisdom. He asked his auditors to approach the question inspired with such sentiments. He wished to deal with three points—the security of Protestants in Ulster, the arguments deduced from the union of Scotland and England, and the question of home rule for Scotland. [Cheers.] He defined that under the home rule bill Ireland would be an independent country. There were clauses that forbade Ireland to legislate for the establishment or endowment of any religion. The Parnellikes townfully accented. the home rule bill Iroland would be an independent country. There were clauses that forbade Iroland to legislate for the establishment or endowment of any religion. The Parnellides joyfully accepted that clauses, and they had always proved that they were in favor of religious freedom. Besides, the royal veto would remain. Therefore, alarms were groundless and frivolous. Lord Hartington compilained that he made no advance on the Ulster proposals in the original scheme. Well, Lord Hartington made no effort to help to do so again. Maj. Saunderson, in behalf of the Orangemen, advanced the view that the majority of the Irish abould be compelled to adopt the will of the small minority. Mr. Parnell wanted the assistance of every Irishman in the work of governing freland. The government was open to consider every reasonable proposal, if such could be deared, for the purpose of giving separate satisfaction to that portion of Ulster in which Protestantism greatly prevails, but the fears that the Catholies would persecute the north, where the Protestants were strong enough to protect themselves, were quite baseless. The union of England and Scotland was essentially different from that of England and Ireland. The fundamental difference was that Scotland was always able to hold her own. Scotland met England on a footing of equality, and the union, with the lapse of time, commended itself to the minds and hearts of Scotchmen, while the entire Irish nation was against the union of that country with England. Now, he had said that Scytland had become gradually eatlands with the union, but if a great majority of the people of Scotland was formed to the minds and hearts of Scotchmen, while the entire Irish nation was against the union of that country with England. Now, he had said that Scytland had become gradually eatlands with the union, but if a great majority of the people of Scotland was union to that officet, that if of saventy-two Scotch members of the house of commons sixty united as one man in a demand for a change that

and justice.

Mr. Gladstone's closing words were halled with loud and prolonged cheers.

London, June 22.—Mr. Gladstone's journey from the meeting bail to the railway station at Glasgow was a grand triumphal procession. His carriage was escorted by a body of police. Every point of vantage around the station had to be fought for. The streets were filled with a solid mass of humanity shouting itself hoarse. Mr. Gladstone showed no sign of fatigus. Chester was reached at midnight. Crowds were was reached at midnight. Crowds were waiting at the station despite the lateness of the hour. The party arrived at Ha-warden at T o'clock this morning, and re-ceived a hearty welcome from the villagers. COERCION OR CONCILIATION.

COERCION OR CONCILIATION.

LONDON, June 22.—Mr. Henry Labouchers and Mr. Chas. Bradlaugh have issued a joint election address to the electors of Northampton, their parliamentary constituency. They declare that there is no middle course in the present campaign; that the choice is between coercion and conciliation. "The tories are boasting." The manifesto says, "that they will obtain a majority in the next parliament." We think the people do not believe in aristocratic or plutocratic government. The people must decide whether Mr. Gladstone or Lord Salisbury shall govern them.

Lord Aghburnham, a conservative, will preside at a meeting of the British Home Rule Association which is to be held tomorrow.

morrow.

The Marquis of Ripou (liberal) has sent a letter to the accretary of the association, in which he expresses his sympathy with the home rule movement. A donation to aid the cause was inclosed in the letter.

FRENCH PHINCES WILL BE EXPELLED.

Panns, June 23.—In the debate on the expulsion bill in the senate to day, Premier de Freychet said that his government would not tolerate another government in France, and would take the full responsibility for the expulsion of the princes. He refuted the charge that the government was yielding to the irreconcilables. He declared that order was being maintained throughout France, even at Decazeville, where a recurrence of the recent disorders had been prevented. That was not the case in Belgium or in Great Britain. In conclusion, he deprecated the confiscation of the property of the princes, insisted that the common law would not apply to the princes, and urged

the confiscation of the property of the princes, insisted that the common law would not apply to the princes, and urged the necessity of republican union as of supreme interest to the republic.

Finally a secret ballot was taken, and the bill as it came from the clamber of deputies was adopted by a vote of 141 to 167.

The announcement of the result was received with great applause by the members of the left. The senate this evening, by a vote of 147 to 132, passed the expulsion bill as it had been adopted by the classiber of deputies.

Lounon, June 23.—Reports from the Vagitah hop-growing districts concur in pronouncing the prospects for the crop in Kent Isocrable and for that in Canterbury

PAUS, time 23.—The chamber of deputies to uight, notwithstanding the objections of the government, decided by a vote of 202 to 257 in favor of a surfax on cereals.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 23.—The captains and heutenants of her majesty's war ships engaged in protecting the disheries on the Newfoundland coast have been created jus-

Manard, June 22.—Congress, by a ma-ority of 200 votes, has decided that no gov-rument of Spain will ever give autonomy o Cuba.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 23. -Wagner's "Fly-ing Dutchman" was given here to-night by the

TWO OLD LADIES OUTRAGED.

The Nicces of Ex-Vice President Tompkins Assaulted by Three Boys-The Culprits Arrested.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Misses Harriet and Mary Tompkins, aged respectively

80 and 85 years, reside on a farm near White Plains. They are nieces of Daniel White Flains. They are nicees of Dantel D. Tompkins, who was governor of New York during the war of 1812, and was afterward Vice President of the United States during the Monroe administration. They let out the farm and live alone in the bouse, keeping no servant. Last Friday morning at 10 o'clock, as they were sitting in their dining room, three boys—Edward Tobin, Edward Hogan, and Michael Donovan—welked into the room and ast down. A fourth boy, Jerry Murphy, remained outside. All were about 16 years old. The intruders asked for something to eat, and the old ladies gave them some bread and butter, but this they tosse lint to the faces of the denors. Immediately after, the boys threw the ladies down on the floor and assaulted them. They then laft the house. The following morning they returned to the house and found the old ladies sitting in their chairs seemingly in a dazed condition. The toys took some salt with which to season two chickens they had stolen from the ladics' hen-roost, and went off to the woods to cook the fowls. During all the time since the assault the Misses Tompkins had given no alerm, and as no one had called upon them, nothing was known of the affair. But on Saturday afternoon Jack Morrissey, a comrade of the four young ruffians, went to Chief of Police See and told him he knew of a job which had been put up on the Misses Tompkins, and thought it had been carried out. Chief See went to the Misses Tompkins, and thought it had been carried out. Chief See went to the Misses Tompkins, and thought it had been carried out. Chief See went to the Misses Tompkins, and thought it had been carried out. Chief See went to the Misses Tompkins, and thought it had been carried out. Chief See went to the Misses Tompkins, and thought it had been carried out. Chief See went to the Misses Tompkins, and thought it had been carried out. Chief See went to the Misses Tompkins, and thought it had been carried out. Chief See went to the Misses Tompkins, and thought it had been carried out. Chief See went to the Mis D. Tompkins, who was governor of New York during the war of 1812, and was af-Names Nobody.

on Nicaragua claims, requesting the President to bring to the attention of the Nicaraguan government the claims of citizens of the United States against that govern-

A short debate arose on a bill to authorize the President to place Commander Quark-enbush on the retired list of the navy.

The bill was passed—yeas 29, nays 17. Mr. Hawley called up his motion to re-consider the bill prohibiting members of Congress from accepting employment from railroads that had received aid from the

Mr. Hawley said he would acknowledge he evils sought to be remedied, but the bill ntroduced by Mr. Beck had not been either considered by a committee or debated by the Senate. The bill had been sprung sud-denly on the Senate. In the consideration of a bill to remedy any evil, a pertinent question was whether under its pravisions a man of unquestioned integrity and high metive might not in entire innocence find himself convicted of a felony. The mur-derer had the advantage of being charged

metive might not in entire innocease find himself convicted of a felony. The murderer had the advantage of being charged with guilty knowledge and intent. This bill took no cognizance of intent.

The bill was aimed at ourselves. Its passage was an affirmation that some of us were guilty of heinous acts. It was an affirmation that corrupt and dishonorable conduct had so strong a hold on senators that a committee of the Senate was not fit to deal with it; and that, in order to secure action at ail, it was necessary to rush it through with the same-sort of haste that one would ring a fire bell. The bill gave sanction to a cheap and nearty form of defamation of Congress. Under its provisions a man was liable to be sent to the penitentiary for such a service as the collection of an ordinary debt. If one of the senators from the Illinois Central railroad for the collection of an ordinary debt, and should not bear in mind the fact that many years ago that railroad had receive a consideration from the Illinois Central railroad for the collection of an ordinary debt, and should not bear in mind the fact that many years ago that railroad had received national aid, he would render himself liable to the penalities of this bill. Mr. Hawley protested against this kind of legislation which affected the honor of the United States. Such haste was not needed. He, as one senator, resented the imputation that such a bill would be smothered incommittee. He had not stocks or bonds, and never was attorney for a railroad, so far as he could remember. He was not asked to make this motion to reconsider. He had made it voluntarily, because he would not by such "stampeding" assent to the implication that we were so rotten as to need to ring the fire bell, and pass bills as soon as introduced, without reference or consideration.

Mr. Beck replied that there was no warrant for any surgestion that he meant any "stampede" or any fasuit or insinuation against anytody. The fact was that no committee could give any more information about it than Debtors Released from Prison.

New York, June 22.—This afternoou Warden Keating of Ludlow street Jall called for Augustine R. McDonaid, Terrence Monett, and Jules Chattillon, the three men Imprisoned for debt whose cases had been argued before Judge Donohue in the morning on habeas corpus preceedings. The necessary legal formulas having been complied with, and an order having been received from the sherrif directing the warden of Ludlow street jall to discharge them the warden informed them of this action. McDonaid and prepared a meeth, but was told by the warden that it could not be delivered within the precincts of the jall, as it was detrimental to discipline. McDonaid has been imprisoned since March 13, 1850; Monett since Bec. 19, 1864, and Chattillon since Jan. 12, 1866, After the necessary entries and formulas had been gone through with, the men quielty took their depa ture from the lastitution where they have been delained for so long a time.

Military Exercises.

standing the rain. Wester was on hand all day givine instructions as to the minutess details. About 5 p. m. the men began to deep out, and only Evans. Lord, and Phylipky remained on the track until 7 p. m. Evansinade forty miles the first day, Leach covered thirty-six, and the others averaged thirty-two miles. No man had ever trained for the contest. Each man carries the old-fashioned knaysack. Weston expects that English and Nova Scotlan volunteers will participate in the final contests in August. Money for Parnell.

Boston, June 22.—The parliamentary fund committee to-day transmitted \$10,000 to Treasurer O'Reilly, of Detroit, to be sent immediately to Mr. Parnell in the name of the sympathizers with Gladatone and Parnell in their great struggle. The following cable dispatch was sent to-day to the Irish capital:

To O'BRIEN, United Ireland, M. P., and SEXTEN, M. P., Dublin—Receive Rev. Henry Ward Reccher with hospitable attention as a gifted and warm-hearted friend of Ireland in her appeal for constitutional rights.

P. A. Collins, John Boyle O'REILLY.

Mr. Beek replied that if he had ever so much information it would only bring up a personal wrangic of assertion and denial. Mr. Ingalls inquired what extgency ex-isted for the instantaneous passage of the bill without action by a committee? He supposed Mr. Beek had some information which had induced him not to permit the bill to go through the usual course of legis-lation.

Tragedy in West Virginia.

WHILLING, W. V.S., June El.—Last Friday, at Moundaville, Marshal of the County Eugene Johnson assaulted James Forter with a club, inflicting serious injuries. This evening Rev. J. R. Thatcher, minister of the Holiness Church and the town sergeant, went to arrest Johnson, when the inters wife resisted and sassient Tasteher with a hatchet. Thatcher took the woman in quistody, when Johnson came out of the house with a shotgun and fired, killing the officer almost instantly. Johnson escaped. The feeling in the community is very high, and crowds are in pursuit of Johnson.

DEFR. PARK, Mo., June 22.—The fourth annual convention of the National Association of Master Plumbers of the United States was commenced here this morning. About 150 delegates were present, most of them being accompanied by their wives. Trial of a Pricat.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 22.—The trial of Rev.
John E. O'Sullivan, a Catholic pricet of Camil-

Plumbers' Convention.

Military Exercises, New York, June 22.—The multiary exercises were continued at Glenwood to-day, notwith-sanding the rain. Wester was on hand all

Damaging Facts Brought Out.
New York, June 22—A story is current in
the city to-night in effect that Mayor Grace
has preferred charges sgainst Commissioner of

Bribery Sensation at Albany, Thoy, N. Y., June 22.—Judge Nott announced in the Albany county court to-day that he had been approached by Superintendent McEwco, of the Albany ponitentiary, with an offer of 50 spicce for each long-term prisoner sent to that institution. This attempt at bribery has created a prefound sensation at Albany.

Henry Watterson's Silver Views. LOUISVILLE, June 22.—In an elaborate review of the silver question in its recent relation to

Judge Davis Not Improved BLOOMNOTON, T.L., June 22.—The condition of Judge David Bayls la in nowise improved. Judge Davis was feeling slightly better to day; no hope of permanent improvement in entertained, however.

Striking Girls Ordered to Resume Work.
Taov, N. Y., June 22.—This afternoon all the collar girls on strike were ordered by District

DANVILLE, VA., June 22.—Judge Paul convened the United States district court here to-day, but had to adjourn till August 24 on account of lack of fulids to pay court expenses.

THE DEMOCRATIC CRISIS.

DEFFATING SOLDIERS' PENSIONS BY COWARDLY INDIRECTION.

New Taxation to Pay Pensions -Congressmen Must Not Be Attorneys for Land Grant Railroads-Mr. Beck

The Senate agreed to a resolution re-ported by Mr. Maxey from the committee

United States.

his floor. Mr. Ingalls asked Mr. Beck whether ther Mr. Abgails asked Mr. Beck whether there was any member of either house that was, or had been, acting for any land grant railroads. He presumed that Mr. Beck had had some object in introducing the bill—that it was not a mere fulmination, a mere piece of target practice, or a firing in the air. If the provision was a proper one, he asked why should it not be made to apply to all rail-I it not be made to apply to all rail

onds?

Mr. Beck replied that if he had ever so

bill to go through the usual course of legislation.

Mr. Beek replied that he was making no charges against anybody, and if he was to say that he believed there were members of either house that were acting or had been acting as attorneys for railroads, he would be met with the suggestion, 'mame them.'!

He (Mr. Beck) named nobody. He was only asserting that members of Congress should not act as attorneys for land grant railroads. When a man became a senator or a member of the House he ought to dissolve his connection with railroads.

Mr. Hoar understood this to mean that it was Mr. Beck's opinion that judges of the Supreme Court would favor senators who voted for that bill.

Mr. Beck disclaimed this. He inquired whether anybody would say that a man should vote on a Pacific road bill while having a fee from the company in his pocket.

The hour of 2 o'clock arriving the matter.

pocket. The hour of 2 o'clock arriving, the matter

The hour of 2 o'clock arriving, the matter went over until to-day.

The Senate then took up the bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws. Mr. Blair had moved an amendment prohibiting the acquisition in one ownership of more than 640 acres of desert lands. To this Mr. Ingalls offered an amendment applying the limitation to all public lands. The latter proposition, which was the pending question, was voted down.

Mr. Blair's amendment was then voted down—yeas 3, nays 42.

Is The senators voting in the affirmative were

down—yeas 8, nays 42.

1-The senators voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Biair, Dolph, and Teller.

Mr. Cockrell, had the cierk read a letter from Commissioner Sparks, setting forth a number of objections to the Senate amendments to the House bill.

After some amendments of detail and without final action on the bill the Senate (at 5:15 p. m.) adjourned.

THE HOUSE. Miscellaneous business having been dis-cosed of by the House, Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, said that on last Thursday he had

Illinois, said that on last Thursday he had given notice that he would on this day move to go into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. He had no expectation now that any different result would be attained from that of Thursday hast, and he, therefore, would not make the motion.

Mr. Morrison then called up, as a privileged question, the report of the committee on rules, amending the rules so as to provide that it shall be in order, when a general penalon bill is reported to the House, to attach thereto a provision for rathing the revenue necessary to meet the expenditure involved.

revenue necessary to meet the expenditure involved.

In advocating the proposition Mr. Morrison argued that its adoption was absolutely necessary unless Congress was prepared to grant pensions and leave the government without the means to pay them. Since the war the government had paid out \$500,000,000 in pensions. When it has paid out \$500,000,000 more there would be pensions yet to pay. It had been estimated when the arrears act was passed in 1879 that it would cost \$35,000,000. There had already been paid out nearly \$200,000,000, and by the time the act was fully executed there would have been paid out \$990,000,000. Congress at the present eession had passed the widows' increase hill, and the House had passed the Mexican pension bill. It was estimated that these two measures would add to the annual pension list from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. There were now

pending in the House what was known as the maimed soldiers' hill, what was known as the dependent soldiers' bill, the bill to pension men who suffered in confederate prisons, and the arrear limitation repeal bill. It was estimated that the repeal bill would require an expenditure of \$222,000,000, anywhere from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 of which must be paid in the first year. He need not again go over the ques-

proposition had no such object. Let not the House pettified about this matter or venture in the least upon the realms of densarogry. There had heen enough of this hericofore, and now let the House say deliberately that when it voted pensions it would also vote taxasiton to meet them.

Mr. McKinley, of Onio, thought that the proposition, if it meant anything; meant that the government had not revenue enough now to pay the pensions of deserving solders. If it meant anything it was a confession before the House and the country that the revenues were inadequate to meet the just demands of the soldiers of the republic. If it meant that, then the conduct of pertain members of this house was quite unexplainable. Within the last ten days an effort had been made on the pert of the majority of the leading committee of the House to reduce the revenue of the government £35,000,000, and immediately after the failure of that committee even to have accorded to it the coursesy of a consideration of its measure, the chairman of that committee, acting as a member of the committee, or rises, came in with a proposition which was a confession that the government had not enough revenue in the treasury, that it would not have accorded to it would not have a confession that the government had not revenue sease. Moreover, and it was the contract of the committee of the republic. If the government had not revenue sease, and the sease of the republic what was provide a way to get the money." That was not if the newspaper of ports con the sease of the republic was the sease of the government, came in here, and safet the sease of the republic was the solders of the republic was the solder of the proposition as a confession that the government had to revenue sease, and the solders of the solders of the country, and it was to revise the proposition as involvi year, He need not again go over the question of revenue and the amount of surplus. The gentlemen from New York (Mr. Hiscock) and other gentlemen on both sides of the House had predicted that for the next fiscal year there would be a doneit of \$14,000,000. For himself, he thought that there would be a surplus, but certainly no surplus to compare with the large number of pensions asked. If his of the gentlemen's prediction should prove true, and these general pension bills should pass, there wouldbe no money to meet the first year's payment. He thought that, as a Principle, in these times of reckless appropriations. The meant other appropriations than pension appropriations, it would be safe to incorporate in every bill making a new appropriation of any great sum a tax bill, and thus provide a means for meeting the expenditure. He thought that it would add to the frugality of the administration.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, said that he had listened with some interest to hear the reasons which had governed the majority of the committee on rules in reporting the proposed change of rules. He admitted the gravity of the question, and had no desire to disguise it, but he was surprised to see the actions when the majority proposed to take. If there were anything in the logic presented in favor of the change, it would be equally applicable to all subjects of appropriation as well as that of pensions, and yet this rule was proposed to be confined to pensions alone. What was the real object, and what would be the practical effect of this section? Certainly the consideration of the question of pensions ought to he separato from any other, and every member ought to have an opportunity to express had view on pension questions undisturbed by any other consideration which would result in the defeat of the purpose was not a satingle cases of the series of

and there would be an ample fund to meet all the requirements of government. The pledge of the Democratic platform to devote the proceeds of internal taxation to the payment of pensions was equally binding on the conscience of the party, and the pending measure was in fulfillment, and not in violation, of that pledge. Mr. Headerson, of lower recorded the regarded the Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, regarded the proposition as a concealed enemy which had slumbered for months on the files of

It pledged its gold for the payment of the public debt when it was necessary to do it to sustain the public credit. When the government was striving for its very existence; when it was necessary to sustain our credit abroad to support our armies in the field, we pledged the gold that should be collected for the payment of the public debt, and I confess to surprise that this should be cited as a precedent for this measure. Have we reached that point that what we were obliged to do to maintain our credit in the markets of the world in the darkest days of the nation's history should be cited as a precedent for a bill to

hould be cited as a precedent for a bill to

in the darkest days of the nation's history should be cited as a precedent for a bill to pension soldiers?

Mr. Hiscock then went on to quote from the Democratic platform, which, he said, had been framed by Mr. Morrison, in favor of dedicating the internal revenue to the relief of persons disabled in the line of duty in the wars of the republic, and in payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to the soldiers. A hundred and fifteen million dollars had been received from internal taxes, and the pledge of the Democracy was that this hundred and fifteen millions should be devoted to the support of all soldiers. Yet in the first Congress since the adoption of that platform the same distinguished gentleman who reported that plank in the platform was round saying to the soldiers: "We have not money enough to pay your pensions and to carry out our pledge. We repudiate the obligation that war taxes shall be devoted to this holy purpose."

He conceded that there was a likelihood that there would be a deficiency for the next fiscal year, but was that, he asked, a good reason why the government should repudiate its solemn obligation? It would be to the credit of the House to meet the question squarely, and he said to gentlemen on the other side that the Democratic party, so near the time of its advent into power, could not afford to shrink from the responsibility of this question or to dodge it.

ed its gold for the payment of the

had slumbered for mouths on the files of the House, until disappointment that had settled on the free-trade leader of this body had brought it before the House. Under cover of this debate, the other side assumed suddenly to become the friends of the soldier. But, while they attempted to present a flower to the lips of the soldier, they were plunging a dagger into his heart. No soldier on the Republican side of the chamber would second the proposition. For one, his vote and voice would antagonize this last, concentrated, deadly, cowardly blow at the hearts and homes of the beat blood of the country.

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order that they might run riot in the tariff schedules, and yet after all their careful preparations there did not seem to be much running riot in tariff schedules.

Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, expressed his delight at Mr. Reed's reference to the fallure of the House to consent to consider revenue bills. "I am delighted," he said, "because it shows what sort of contempt the Hapublicans of this House feel for those who have been revenut to their faith and "because it shows what sort of contempt the Republicans of this House feel for those who have been recreant to their faith and their pledges. While they are received with open arms and approbation for the set they have done, they are thoroughly despised for their political defection." [Lond applause on the Democratic side.] Continuing, he said that he had seen the gentleman from lows (Mr. Henderson) take out the old hobby horse to be ridden around again, sed to be danced about for the benefit of claim agents, newspapers to be circulated among that class of men whose vote the Republicans thought could be bought by a pretense that the Republicans were the soldiers' Diends. [Applause on the Democratic side and shearing cries of "Oh," "Ch" from the Republican.

"Yes, 'Oh! Oh!" minicked Mr. Bragg. "Why was it, when you had two thirls majority in the House, when the war was fresh, when men were enfering from wounds everywhere, that you placed a limitation on pensions, and provided that every claim not presented within five years should only commence to draw pension from date of application? Who did that? Will you answer me? 'Oh! Oh!' It was the Republican party! 'Oh! Oh!' Who was it that repealed the arrears limitation and paid the soldiers whose claims were pending from the date of disability? It was the Democratic party, 'Oh! Oh!" Continuing, he maintained that there was notbing in the pending proposition looking to a rafusal of pensions to soldiers. It did

and paid the soldiers whose claims were pending from the date of disability? It was the Democratic party. 'Oh! Oh!' '' Continuing, he maintained that there was nothing in the pending proposition looking to a refusal of pending pensions, but it provided for their payment.

When gentlemen sprang into the fight and cried out that it was an attack upon the soldier, they were attempting under the guise of Echnodship for the soldier element to protect the bosdholder, to protect those men who during the war fattened on the blood of men in the field, and, as contractors, filled their purses. [Laughter and applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. Randall, I did not intend to induige in any further discussion of this subject, and I would not except for the language used by the gentleman from Wisconsin. I stand here, his peer in every respect, with convictions as pure as he can possibly have isplause on the Republican side, participated in by the Democrate who followed in Mr. Randall's lead on Thursday last, and I have courage to maintain them. How is this question? Some years ago we had the same controversy, and I cast my vote then as I cast it on Thursday—from conviction. I resisted anything that tended to free trade in the United States and he lowering of wages to American laborers. [Applause on the Republican side.] I was condemned in some quarters for that vote. I went with the rest of you (addressing the Democratic side) to a national convention, where I was told that I would have no Republicans to help me. What was the result of that convention? Does any man here attempt to say that the measure reported to this House by the committee on ways and means is in harmony with the spirit of that convention, or the enunciations of those who took the stump in its behalf? No, I am just to-day where I stood then. I am in favor of a revision of the tariff and a lowering of the rates of duty, and a repea

plause.]
Mr. Randall. I know well the conduct of the gentleman in the Chicago convention. I know this, that neither he nor any other man went on the stump in his state, and declared in the direction of the bill (as I conceive it to be) from the committee on ways and means. On the contrary, I not only know that, but I know I was invited there, and stumped your state on the exact line of the declarations I make here now. I know that when Gov. Hill's can-

exact line of the declarations I make here now. I know that when Gov. Hill's canvass came last fall you took care to invite me sgain, and invite many other men who agree with me in their conception of that platform, and failed to invite any man to speak there who thought as you now declare. [Applause and laughter.]

The Democratic majority of the state of New York increased from 1,000 in 1884 to 11,000 in 1885, and it was not on any free trade doctrine whatever. I declare that I sm ready and willing to vote with anybody who will seek intelligently to reform the inequalities of the tariff. But how have we been met in this particular? We have had to take one particular bill or nothing. It is asserted that we cannot put on a customs bill anything that looks to a repeal of internal taxation. I believe that internal taxation is un-American and undemocratic. It was so pronounced by the of the state o

CARRYING LIVE STOCK.

Valuable Improvements in the Methods of Railway Transportation in That Respect.

The rapid and safe transportation of live stock by rallway is a problem that has until recently not been satisfactorily solved. It is true that various inventions and improve neuts have been made in the construction of compariment stock cars which have furnished comfortable accommohave furnished comfortable accommodations for the live stock, providing conveniences for watering and feeding while in transition. When the railway companies have been able to furnish freight ears of this description a large saving of time and expense in the transportation, as well as prevention of deterioration, savell as prevention of deterioration, saffering, and shrinkage in weight, has been affected. The cost of such an equipment for the purpose of moving large quantities of this character of freight necessitates an investment of capital that few railway compenies have the ability or disposition to provide at the places and times when most needed. It practically amounts to the expense of a double equipment, and then the cars may not be properly located along the line of the road to meet emergencies that always arise in the transportation of live stock.

All shippers dread and seek to avoid the expense of delay. The company that has the reputation of most promptly made in

the expense of delay. The company that has the reputation of most promptly meeting the demands naturally transacts the business, and draws trade from long distances on secount of superior and prompt accommodations even at increased rates.

It is claimed, however, that an invention has been made that will utilize any freight car, wherever located at a conversatively.

car, wherever located, at a comparatively small cost, by the adding of certain fixtures and appliances which can be promptly at-

car, wherever located, at a comparatively small cost, by the adding of certain fixtures and appliances which can be promptly attached.

The patents for this invention have been purchased by enterprising citizens of Washington. Those gentlemen have organized a corporation known as the Shellabarger Live-Stock Car Company, under the corporation laws of West Virginia, with an authorized cash capital of \$500,000. The officers are Charles C. Duncanson, president; Calvin S. Mixter, vice president; Wm. W. Herron, secretary; A. B. Claxton, treasurer—all well-known and substantial cilizens of Washington.

By the Shellabarger patent it is claimed that an ordinary freight car can be cheaply and quickly arranged into four rows of four stalls each, thus providing comfortable quarters, in which sixteen head of stock can be eafely stalled, with simple accommodation to feed and water them upon the cars.

Fractical railroad men who have examined it speak in the highest terms of the Shellabarger invention. J. F. Goddard, general freight agent of the Atchison, Topcka and Santa. Fe railroad, says: "Its sdaptability for shipping all kinds of merchandise, as well as live stock, renders it the only compartment stock car that we would use." Henry B. Stone, general superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, says: "Its simplicity and ecomony of construction, and general adaptability for all classes of shipments, as well as live stock, commend it to the attention of railroad men in preference to anything I have seen in the shape of a companion of two railway companies which transport immense herds of live stock annually over their lines. Such unqualified and direct lodorsements from such men place the Shellabarer improvement as one of the

immense herds of live stock annually over their lines. Such unqualified and direct indorsements from such men place the Shellabarger improvement as one of the most valuable inventions of the age, and we therefore congratulate our Washington friends upon their just expectations of de-riving enormous profits even at a small royalty from the railway companies upon each car that uses the Shellabarger improve-ment.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS LADY A Dinner in Their Honor Given by Post master General and Mrs. Vilas.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Vilas gave a dinner last evening in honor of the President and Mrs. Cleveland. Contrary President and Mrs. Cleveland. Contrary to the President's usual favor in the matter of weather, the rain poured down so copiously as to completely soak the awnings and carpets that covered the high terrace steps to the house. The table was laid for fourteen guests, and the center decoration was a great mound of Giotre de Paris roses in a hedge of malden hair fern. There were boutonnieres for the gentle men and bouquets of roses for the ladies, who also received souvenir eachets of satin, hand painted. The table was lighted by waven candles, set in silver candelabra and shaded with pink shades. The President and Mrs. Vilus sat in silver candelabra and shaded with pink shades. The President and Mrs. Vilas sat on the upper side of the table, and Mrs. Cleveland was escorted to the seat opposite by the Postmaster General. Gen. Bryant took out Mrs. Fairchild; and the other couples were Secretary Lamar and Miss Ida Gregg, guest at the white house; Mrs. Whitney and Acting Secretary Fairchild, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Carlisio, and the Speaker and Miss Endicott. Mrs. Vilas received the guests in butteroup satin, with overdress of black lace, and diamond ernaments. Mrs. Cleveland wore a splendid dress of black silk, with draperies of black tulle spangled with gold.

Arthur's Will Decided. CINCINNATI, June 22.-The circuit court of

the United States, Judge Jackson, to-day de-cided the McArthur will case, and gave direc-tions for a final decree. The case involves about 15,000 acres of valuable improved land lying these for a man occree. The case involves about 15,000 acres of valuable improved land lying principally in Ross and Pickaway counties, Ohio. Duncan McArthur, who was governor of Ohio in 1830, and prior to that time a congressman, died in 1830 leaving all these lands to executors and trustees to be divided among his grandchildren when the youngest became of sgc. Immediately after his death the children thus disinherited instituted a suit in the court of common pleas of Ross county to set saide the will, and a decree to that effect was entered. The present case was brought by the grandchildren to set aside the till, and a decree to that effect was entered. The present case was brought by the grandchildren to set aside that the court had body decided that the suit to set aside the will did not bind the granchildren who were afterward born, but that they were entitled to the shares provided for them in their grandfather's will. The decree ordered by Judga Jackson today is in conformity with this ruling of the Supreme Court. There were tweaty-four grandchildren, sky of them were parlies to the suit sotting saide the will, and they, the court holds, are bound by that proceeding, but the other eighteen and their heirs are given their proper shares in the real estate involved.

The Papal Embassy.

Paltimons, June 22.—Cardinal Gibbons and Count Muccioli to day attended the commence. nent exercises at Mount De Sales convent, nea ment exercises at Mount be Salesconvent, near-his city. The cardinal will to-morrow attend the commencement at Mount St. Many's Semi-nary, near Emmittaburg. Count Muccioli will fast! Philadelphia. Monsignor Staniero has been engaged with business details in his upartments at the archiopiscopal palace. Nu-mental states at the been received by the distinguished foreigners to dinners and recep-tions, but they have so far declined ail social attentions. one, but they have to a relations.

The private car of President Garrett, of the saltimore and Ohio road, is now on the way to to. Louis, and will bring Archbiehop Kenrick o Baltimore and return him to his home.

CINCINNATI, Onto, June 22.—William J. anderson, a justice of the peace, pleaded

Death of Moses A. Dow.

The Weather,

ary temperature.

Thermometric restings—0 a m., 65,2°; 7 a. m., 65,0°; 14 a. m., 62,0°; 3 p. m., 62,0°; 7 p. m., 65,0°; 10 p. m., 66,0°; 11 p. m., 66,0°; mean temperature, 68,0°; maximum, 68,0°; minimum, 69,0°; mean relative intuitity, 97,7°; tetal precipitation, 4,16 inches.

SPORTING INFORMATION.

BOATING HATTERS-RACE FOR THE

Eight Our Shell Race—Base Ball Games -Horse Haces - Pool Sellers Indicted -Mayflower and Puritan-English Opinion of the Galatea.

The president of the L'Hirondelies of saltimore was in the city Sunday afternoon endeavoring to procure a lap streak gig to enable his club to make a race with the Ariels of Baltimore in a similar boat, but his visit was a fruitless one, as there is no such boat in the city. It is claimed that the L'Hirondelle barge crew is greatly superior in strength and style to their Ariel oppo-nents, but that the latter crew have fifteen seconds in a mile the advantage in their boat. The statement that some of the L'Hirondelle crew refused to row because should they win they would become seniors

should they win they would become seniors is denied by a member of that club.

The proposed race between the New York Rowing Club and the Ariets, which was to have come off Monday afternoon at Haitmore, is reported to be indefinitely postponed.

The Analostan Boat Club benefit comes off to-night at Harrie's Hijou Theater. There will be a good bouse in attendance, asseats have sold remarkably well.

Boat clubs on the Harlem have a series of base ball contests that attract considerable attention around those parts. attention around those parts.

Kilrsin, of Boston, is still in Baltimore

Kilrsin, of Boston, is still in Baltimore training the Ariels.

The local clubs stand on an even footing this season in the light-weight race, as the old Potomae light-weight crew can never row together again in that race. The weight ought to be reduced to 128 pounds this season; it should never have been changed from that figure.

Philadeliphia, June 22.—The New York express which left Broad street station about 1 o'clock to-day carried with it a special car with the members of the college eight-oar shell crew of the University of Penneylvania, who will row a match race with the Yale crew at New London on Friday afternoon next.

day afternoon next.

BACE FOR THE CHILDS CUP. PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The race for the Childs Challenge Cup was rowed over the national course on the Schuylkill to-day between the Falls bridge and Rockland. In the absence of the crew of Cornell Uni-versity, which last year won the cup at Shawmont, the four-cared crew of the Uni-versity of Pennsylvania anchored to their stake boat in a drizzling rain. There was no competitor, and after the crew had rowed leisurely over the course, the judge decided leisurely over the course, the judge decided that they had won the cup.

that they had won the cup.

THE GALATEA.

Speaking of the departure of the Galatea and wishing her bon voyage to America to rece for the America's cup and other prizes, the London Field concludes an article as follows: "This much can be said, that if the Americans will not have our very fasteat yacht to beat they will be able to calculate, which will suit their idiosyncracies exactly, how much faster they would have to travel after they have beaten Galatea, say five minutes, to be able to beat Irox."

YESTREBAT'S BASE BALL GAMES.

minutes, to be able to beat Irex."
YESTRIBAY'S BASE RALL GAMES.
DETROIT, June 22.—Another large crowd saw
the Chicagos beaten to-day in a close and exciting contest. Fiynn worked hard and wellbut testaein worked better, and the support of
the latter was much superior to that of his opponent. The interest was kept up to the
close. A number of times two and three men
were on bases, but close play prevented runs.
Hanlon, Richardson, and Brouthers captured
the fielding bonors for the home team, and
Auson and Williamson for the visitors. Attendance 7,000. Score:
DETROIT, R.BELPO.A.E. CHICAGO, R.BELPO.A.E.

Total..... 5 10 27 13 5 Total..... 4 6 27 18 9

well, but to little purpose. Score:

EAN. CITY.R.BI.PO.A.E. ST. LOUIS. R.BIL.PO.A.E.

Badford, rf 0 2 1 2 0 Dunlap, 25 1 2 3 8 0

Bassett, ss. 0 0 0 4 1 GPssc k.ss. 1 3 2 2 0

Wh'tu'y, rf 0 0 0 0 0 0 McK'n, 1h, 0 0 7 0

Don'ly, 3b, 0 1 2 6 1 Secry, 1f... 1 1 2 0 0

Rowe, 1f... 0 2 2 0 0 Denny, 3b, 1 1 1 2 0

Myers, 2b. 1 2 2 3 1 Myers, c... 1 0 7 2 0

McQn'rylb 0 215 0 0 Cahill, cf. 0 1 4 0 0

Conway, p. 0 1 0 8 2 Quina, rf... 0 0 1 0 0

Dugdale, c. 1 6 5 1 6 Hosley, p. 1 0 5 2

Total.... 2 10 27 24 5 Total..... 6 8 27 15 2 Kausaa City..... 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Curry,
All of the American Association games wer
postponed yesterday on account of rain. THE YACHTS MAYPLOWER AND PURITAN,
BOSTON, June 22.—The yachts Mayflower and
Puritan arrived at this port this morning from
New York. The Mayflower arrived first and
anchored off Deer Island.

New York. The Shyllower arrived first and anchored off Deer Island.

POOL SELLERS INDICTED.

New York, June 22.—It is understood that the Kings county grand jury has indicated the pool sellers at Righton Beach and Sheepolead Ray. The indictments are for violating the laws against betting by the Duryea system. Warrants will be based to-day for the arcest of all those who have not herstofore been arcested. It is said that eighteen parties will be arcested. Superintendent Battersby, of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, was arcested by the chief of police at the course on the 15th of June, walved an examination, and gave ball to go before the grand jury.

W. H. Duryea, the author of the new system, was also arrested and gave ball.

Authony Comstock, with Sheriff Farley, made bit appearance at the Sheepshead butting grounds, and immediately all the butting boards were pulled down. No arrests were made. Betting going on mow on the quiet.

Betting going on now on the quiet.

SHEETSHEAD HAY RACES.

SHEETSHEAD HAY, June 22.—First race—One and three-states the of a mile. Markiand won by half a length, Referee second, four lengths in mont of Endymion third. Time, 294%.

At \$25 her Worthers served as injunction on the sheriff restraining him from interfaring with the meeting. The betting was at once resumed as usual.

Second race—For 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Tremout won by four lengths, Lazle Krepps second, four lengths absed of Beiliantine third. Time, 1:16½.

Third race—For 3-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. The second half a length in front of fam Fox third. Time, 2:25%.

Fourth race—For 3-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, on the turf. Jennie June won by two lengths from McLaughlin, who was the same distance alread of Hannibal; Asteria, on the backstretch three beckstretch. Time where lider. Mealon, who was carried away insensible. Time, 1:19%.

Fifth race—For all ages, mile and three furlengs. Favor won. Tecument second, and windead third. Time, 2:25%.

Sixi'n race—One mile, on the turf. War Eagle won by a longth, in the of Westmorphad second. Smana third. Time, 1:14%.

The match between Miss Woodford, Troubadeur, and Barsum it is now thought will be no next Thursday. At the last accounts the locker induced in the day was still unconscious, bough resting easily under the influence of hypodermically highested galants. The doctors report that he is suffering from concussion of the brain, but are mobile to tell yet whether the injury is faital or not.

Prittsnung, June 21.—A Parkersburg (Va.) special saxs: In the United States circuit court Judge Bond to-day granted an injustion in favor of the American Bell Telephone pany in the sult against the Long Tele and Telegraph Company.